

Diabrotica rugata.

D. subelongata, postice vix ampliata, snbtus fulva, nitida, pectore nigro-piceo; supra nigra, antennis (apice excepto) fulvis; thorace transverso, rufo-fulvo, rude rugoso-punctato, disco transversim excavato, lateribus fere rectis; elytris minus nitidis, rude rugosis, elevato-vittatis, limbo laterali fulvo.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ecuador. Collected by Mr. Buckley.

Head much longer than broad, wedge-shaped; lower portion of front longitudinally depressed; encarpæ nearly obsolete; carina linear; labrum nigro-piceous. Antennæ filiform, equal to the body in length; the second joint short, the third nearly three times its length, three fourths the length of the fourth; the seventh and eighth joints stained above with piceous, the three outer ones black. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides parallel, slightly sinuate behind the middle; the anterior angles thickened, obtuse, the hinder ones subacute; disk coarsely rugose-punctate, transversely excavated across the middle, the excavation broad, nearly straight, more deeply impressed at either end. Scutellum trigonate, its apex subacute, its surface shining, impunctate. Elytra oblong, scarcely dilated posteriorly, very coarsely rugose; each elytron with four more or less distinct raised vittæ; the general surface black, the outer limb, dilated at the apex, fulvous.

[To be continued.]

VIII.—*Notice of a Collection of Reptiles from Islands of Torres Straits.* By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

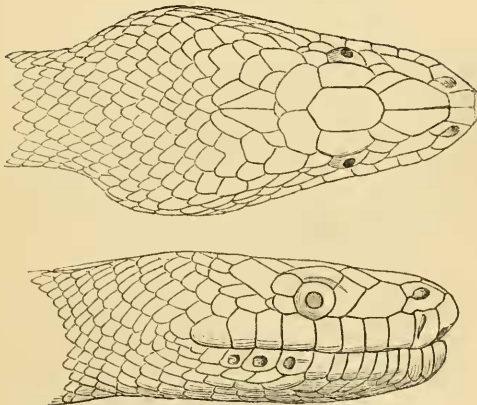
THE Rev. S. MacFarlane has continued to pay attention to the reptiles of the islands situated between New Guinea and Australia. In my notice of the first collection (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1877, vol. xix. p. 413) information was missing as regards the particular islands in which the specimens had been collected. This information can be supplied as regards the present collection, which was formed partly in Murray, partly in Cornwallis Island. The following is the list of the species collected:—

Lizards.	Cornwallis Island.	Murray Island.
1. <i>Odatria timorensis</i> , Gray	*
2. ——— <i>prasina</i> , Müll.	*	...
3. <i>Monitor chlorostigma</i> , Cuv.	*	*
4. <i>Lialis punctulata</i> , Gray	*	...
5. <i>Cryptoblepharus pæcilopleurus</i> , Wiegman.	*

Lizards.	Cornwallis Island.	Murray Island.
6. <i>Heteropus fuscus</i> , D. & B.	*
7. <i>Lygosoma scutirostrum</i> , Ptrs.	*	*
8. <i>Hinulia striatula</i> , Steindach.	*
9. <i>Mabouia Cartereti</i> , D. & B.	*
10. — <i>macrura</i> , Gthr.	*
11. <i>Carlia Macfarlani</i> , Gthr.	*
12. <i>Tropidolepisma majus</i> , Gray †	*
13. <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> , D. & B.	*
14. <i>Peripia torresiana</i> , Gthr.	*
15. <i>Gymnodactylus Arnouxii</i> , Dum.	*
Snakes.		
1. <i>Lielaphis modestus</i> , Schleg. †	*	*
2. — <i>australis</i> , Gthr.	*
3. <i>Dendrophis calligaster</i> , Gthr. §	*
4. <i>Dipsas irregularis</i> , Merr.	*	*
5. <i>Liasis amethystinus</i> , Schneid.	*	*
6. — <i>cornwallisius</i> , sp. n.	*	...
7. <i>Brachysoma triste</i> , Gthr.	*	*

Liasis cornwallisius, sp. n.

Fig. 1.



Liasis cornwallisius: top and side views.

Allied to *Liasis Childrenii*. Rostral without pit; the first

† = *Tropidolepisma striolatum*, Ptrs.

‡ See Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 129.

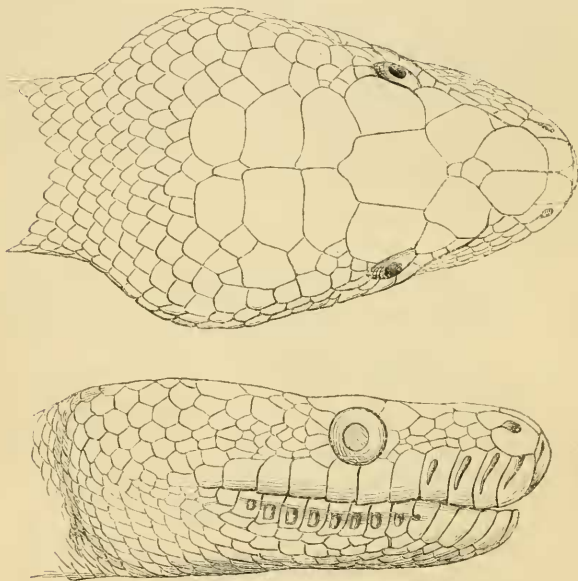
§ The loreal shield is normally present in this species, which has never the uniform coloration or the short head of *Dendrophis punctulata*. The latter is an eastern species.

upper labial and three lower labials are pitted, but not very deeply. Loreal single, very large. The middle pair of frontal shields elongate, as long as the vertical, with which they are broadly in contact. Vertical seven-sided, not broader anteriorly than behind. One anterior and two posterior oculars. The scales in 41 series. Uniform brown above and yellowish below.

A single specimen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, from Cornwallis Island.

Liasis duceboracensis, sp. n.

Fig. 2.



Liasis duceboracensis: top and side views.

On reexamination the form from Duke-of-York Island proves to be a species distinct from *Liasis amethystinus*, to which, however, it is closely allied. Like the latter species it has the loreal region occupied by many small scutes disposed in two or three longitudinal series; the rostral also has two pits, and four of the upper labial and seven of the lower are pitted. But the Duke-of-York-Island species differs by the middle pair of frontal shields being in contact with the vertical only very slightly or not at all; in the latter case a small azygous shield is intercalated between the frontals and the vertical.

The scales also are larger and fewer in number, the number of longitudinal series being thirty-five or thirty-six.

Two anterior and four posterior ocellars. Light brownish grey, with irregular, narrow, darker cross bands.

This species, which I propose to name *Liasis duceboracensis*, appears to attain to the same size as *Liasis amethystinus*.

IX.—*New Species of Ceratorrhina allied to C. guttata, Ol.*
(Coleoptera, Cetoniidæ). By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE British-Museum collection of Cetoniidæ has recently been enriched by some West-African specimens of the genus *Ceratorrhina* allied to *C. guttata*, Ol. They represent three species which appear all to be undescribed. As this group will now consist of five species, which closely resemble each other in general colour and spotting, it will only be necessary to point out the differences.

Ceratorrhina (Stephanorrhina) guttata, Ol.

Læte viridis, micans; thoracis limbo, scutello elytrorumque sutura plus minusve rufo-cupreis; elytris guttis plurimis (c. 22) albis notatis.

Long. 12–13 lin.

♂. Head with three short horns—one frontal in the form of a T, two anterior, somewhat straight, nearly parallel; anterior tibiæ simple; abdomen impressed in the middle.

♀. Head simple; anterior tibiæ with three sharp teeth; abdomen not impressed; pygidium very acutely produced.

Ceratorrhina (Aphelorrhina) Julia, n. sp.

This species closely resembles *C. guttata* in form and size, but the colour is decidedly paler green (some examples are yellowish green), the copper-colour on the suture is more diffused, and the coppery spot on the subapical callosity is much more distinct; the punctuation of the thorax and elytra is much less distinct; elytra spotted as in *C. guttata*.

♂. Head without horns, with anterior angles of the clypeus somewhat reflexed.

♀. Clypeus less strongly and less closely punctured than in *C. guttata*; anterior tibiæ less strongly toothed; pygidium less acutely conical.

Long. 12 lin.

Hab. Mongo-ma-Lobah.